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HOW THE VOLCANO LOOKS
FROM PAHALA'S SHORES

PAHALA (Hawaii), Nov. 18.—A black, black night, a soft mellow breeze, myriads of stars in the heavens, a heaving, gushing and crushing surf breaking on a rocky shore is a background for a hillside covered with sugar cane from which you look out ahead of you. There; what do you see? A black, black night and in the center of it a dull ruddy glow of smoldering fire. Now a dull red, then a white heat flame bordered by a tinge of muddy smoky crimson which tapers in various golden glows till it reaches the color of night. All night long such a spectacular force is to be seen from Mokuawewe's flaming, belching and steaming cauldron. Ever varying in colors and mystical shapes of flaming sheets of fire from the time when the sun sinks low in the western sea, after the passing of a beautiful afterglow at eventide. So it keeps its constant change till the early rays of morning creep over the eastern horizon. And right then in the dawning of the morn comes to the early riser a view of a snow white summit and above it the volcanic fury. Pictures of artist, and pen of word painter strive in vain for a proper presentation of such a view. And yet to him who in the love of nature arises betimes and sees the morning aurora with the added luster of purity of snow and warm fascination of golden glowing volcano flames it is all there.

All this has been a daily sight in this section to those who revel in the beauties of these earthly creations. Every night some new kaleidoscopic furnace glow, every morning some grander tinge of singed snowfield. Now and again a shock will rudely bring one to his own plane and allow him to know that the earth has quaked beneath him to assist in producing these gilded hues (what will and can be only) pictures of memory. The gallant lover of his country filled with a pride for his Americanism can well feel the distinction which the elements of earth and sky are giving to his country's flag. There is the fire of the volcano for the red, the pure driven snow for the white and the azure of heaven for the blue. Indeed also a field of stars. Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

During the day time a mass of smoke is constantly rising above the volcano. What can be seen at the crater itself is known from the accounts of those who have been there.

The trip there is not a very arduous one and can be made on horseback with ease. In fact there is a cabin at a low elevation where one can rest at night and from it make the trip to the top and have a long stay there during the daylight hours. Volcano climbing is not an experiment in this section but a scientific as well as practical accomplishment requiring none of the more "strenuous" exertions of experienced mountaineers.

How long this phenomenon will last no one can tell but while it does those who see it will always think of it with a feeling of awe inspired wonder for the things which "God has wrought." So in this land of "Aloha Hawaii Nei" and hospitality you are at present given a treat of vision that may never again pass a traveler's eye.

Is it worth seeing? feeling? "doing?" It certainly is, for the most of those who wish to think of things grand, sublime, great and Godly. To the busy business man it would be a rest and recreation; to the scientist it is a study and to the tourist it is a thing worth talking about.

The trip from Honolulu is a fine one and can be made from both sides of the island of Hawaii, either by way of Hilo or Honouliuli. There is very little dust here now and the roads are in splendid shape.

AUGUST TOELLNER.

SHOULD ALIENS BE GIVEN
ANY POLITICAL RIGHTS

Editor Advertiser: Should aliens be given any political rights? In Hawaii we have many aliens living amongst us, some of whom have brought large capital to the country and have done much to develop the wealth and resources of the Territory. From appreciation of this class a certain sympathy has arisen in the minds of some and suggestions made that they be given a voice in the politics of the country.

If we look into the history of the dealings of the nations of the world with aliens we will be astonished at the development, improvement, I might say, which has slowly taken place in this respect. It is distinctly noticeable from the fact that some nations maintain the same antagonism towards aliens which obtained two thousand years ago.

In ancient times the residence of aliens in a nation was not tolerated and when an alien vessel was wrecked on a coast the crew was ruthlessly slain. Some of the old customs or rights to land on the coasts of England, Germany, and France included the right to wrecks which should accidentally be thrown upon the beach. Gradually, because, perhaps, a living body was more valuable than a dead one, the crews and passengers were enslaved, the slaves being as much a part of the rights as the inanimate flotsam and jetsam which came ashore. Probably owing to Christ's teachings, which spread rapidly in the first two centuries of this era, a more merciful course was pursued with regard to aliens thus wrecked and they were allowed to return to their own country, and eventually their vessels were repaired and they were assisted.

Afterwards right of residence was granted and we find instances of governments soliciting immigration of certain classes of aliens on account of their skill, as weavers, jewelers, etc. Still the statutes prohibited the purchase or inheritance by aliens of real property or the appointing of an alien executor or administrator.

Gradually the right to purchase and devise and inherit real property was

granted in many countries, although this is still barred in some of our States and in some other countries. Governments have maintained their right to deal with aliens as they choose although the more powerful of them have in some instances insisted in maintaining consular courts in foreign countries where only their citizens may be tried for crime and misdemeanor, thus ignoring the laws of those semi-barbarous lands. Also all governments insist on their innate right to expel or repel any aliens whose residence or immigration might be fruitful of danger to citizens.

What the future holds in store for aliens it is not possible to prophesy. That public sentiment on many subjects has changed and is changing is a fact. Already we see a movement for recognizing the necessity for giving political minorities a representation. It may be resident aliens will be advanced to such a position that they may take part in the politics of the land.

At the present day they are not only welcomed, given right to lease, purchase, devise and inherit real property, but are denitized, i. e., given all political rights, except the right to vote. Also if they elect to abjure their native sovereign and take the oath of allegiance they are welcomed and put on a par with native born citizens, without having to wait twenty-one years for the right to vote.

It does not appear probable that in our day they will be allowed to take part in voting or making laws for a country to whose government they refuse to owe allegiance.

That they are compelled to give up a part of their property annually, as citizens do, for the protection of the balance, is right but it does not follow that therefore they should be allowed to take part in making the laws or in electing those who do so. It may be galling to an educated alien to witness illiterate citizens making laws which saddle property with heavy taxes but he knows it is optional with himself whether he will take part in making those laws, or rather unmaking them.

TO BENEFIT
MILITIAMENRegimental Labor Bureau
for National Guard
of Hawaii.

The National Guard of Hawaii is about to have a labor bureau for the benefit of the rank and file. Colonel J. W. Jones has had this project under consideration for some months past, and now the preliminaries are nearly completed.

It will be a comprehensive institution, meeting the needs of the enlisted men in all branches of industry on the one hand, and answering all the purposes of an intelligence office to employers on the other hand. Members of the command finding themselves wanting employment will have their names entered in the bureau register, with the class of work they are able and ready to perform. The bureau will keep in touch with employers of every legitimate kind of labor, skilled and otherwise.

The Regimental Labor Bureau will be in charge of W. C. Weedon as secretary and manager, who will give a certain number of hours daily to conducting it. It is expected to open the bureau for actual operation about the first of December.

PLANTATION WILL
NOW GET CASH

Admiral Terry received a cablegram from Washington yesterday announcing that there was a new deposit of \$75,000 available in the National bank here, which could be used at once in settling the suit of the United States against the Honolulu Plantation in which the defendant was awarded the above amount in the U. S. Court for lands required by the navy at Pearl Harbor.

This amount will be turned over to the plantation at once and the matter brought to a close. As the plantation has been out about \$20 a day interest the payment of the principal now will make quite a saving.

The sum of \$75,000 had originally been placed to the credit of Paymaster Rhodes, but his unexpected death recently tied up this amount, and it will not be available as a cash asset to the new paymaster, Mr. Brown, until Mr. Rhodes' accounts are settled up at Washington.

Admiral Terry recently sent a request to Washington asking that the amount involved be made available and the department took the above method of placing a second deposit of \$75,000 to the credit of Paymaster Brown.

TUG BALDWIN
OFF FOR KAHULUI

The tug Leslie Baldwin steamed out of the harbor yesterday afternoon for Kahului. The vessel came here some time ago for an overhauling, but her departure was delayed on account of the protest against the former master having control of the vessel.

Shipping Notes.

The bark Andrew Welch may get away tomorrow for the Coast.

The Italian cruiser sails for Yokohama tomorrow morning at 9:30.

The barkentine T. P. Emigh sailed from Kaaupali for San Francisco on November 15.

Hackfeld & Co., local agents of the Pacific Mail, expect the Korea to arrive about daylight this morning.

The German training ship Herzogin Sophie Charlotte may sail for Sydney and Newcastle today or tomorrow.

The gasoline schooner Eclipse returned to Honolulu at 5:35 a. m. yesterday with fifty head of cattle from Kaula.

The Oceanic steamship Ventura is due from the Colonies this forenoon. The vessel will probably depart for San Francisco in the afternoon.

The S. N. Castle was shifted over to the Railway wharf yesterday to discharge about 300 tons of cargo. She will sail for San Francisco in about a week.

The Kinai will not sail for Hawaii until 5 p. m. today. In order to give the visiting members of the Planters' Association in attendance at the annual meeting an opportunity to remain throughout the session.

It would appear that the rights to which aliens may aspire has about reached its limit as there is quite an outcry through many of the States that our native born citizens should have to wait for twenty-one years for the right to vote and aliens are granted the same right on from three months to five years' residence. Also the bars are being raised against the unrestricted immigration of aliens, the law requiring moral and physical cleanliness as well as a certain degree of education to enable aliens to land on the shores of the United States.

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

GOV. CARTER
TAKES OFFICE

(Continued from page 1.)

legitimate end and stands or falls by his ideals.

Fellow citizens, that is what I intend to strive for, and it is to reach that end that I need your utmost help. It is your interests, not mine, that I shall serve.

Our island home, my fellow citizens, is a beautiful one. There are few more beautiful. The colors of Italy and Greece, the scenic beauties of Spain, the marvels of India's vast plains and Africa's grand plateaus may be vaunted, but none of them can reach the rich coloring of sea and sky, the cool, varying greens of our tropical forests, the rich shadows of our receding valleys, the soft breezes which waft the sweet perfume of our beautiful flowers, and the gentle tenderness of our climate. I love Hawaii, from the rugged crown of Mauna Loa to the sunlit breakers that dash upon the fringing coral reefs.

But it is not our beauty that we must consider; there are other and more practical things that you and I must study.

Hawaii has a present, and also a future. Her present gives her great resources. Her rich plains and her mountain slopes; her recurrent showers and the limpid waters from her valleys give her exuberant crops, which support all her population in comparative affluence. There are few countries in the world so blessed—few whose present is more prosperous.

The future—that grand and wonderful future which is looming before us, portentous with great events, will find the Territory of Hawaii a central figure. The Pacific is going to be the theater of the world's history. The untold tale of human existence is going to be unfolded about the shores and in the waters of earth's mightiest ocean.

The waters of this ocean wash the coasts of continents—on one of which is the oldest empire, on another the mightiest Republic the world has ever seen. Our small Territory is geographically so situated that the great lines of commerce must pass our doors. In Hawaii, the Occident and the Orient meet. In Hawaii the Anglo-Saxon population of Australia shakes hands with the equally sturdy population of North America. It remains with Hawaii to wield her influence to make herself great.

When I consider this; when I realize that the peace, the prosperity, the honor and the happiness of this my birthplace are staked for four long years on the issues of this day, I humbly pray for the wisdom, the patience, the fairness, the clear judgment and ability so greatly needed.

It is no light burden which is put upon me. In that it is an honor, I am proud. In that it is a trust put upon me to give the best I have to my fellow citizens, I accept it.

I shall aim in my executive control to give this Territory an administration frugal in public expenditure, thus lightening the burdens of the poor.

I intend to be scrupulously honest in the payment of all governmental debts and obligations, thus sacredly preserving our good faith and credit. To all there will be fair treatment.

As a true Republican and a good citizen, I hope by my conduct and actions to allay many of those jealousies and the feelings which seem to exist, unnecessarily and unhappily, in our midst.

Times change, and we have to change with them. If we are to reach the full fruition of our position and wield an influence in the future, perhaps as a sovereign state, it can only be by the union of all elements by harmony, with one end in view.

As a man born and bred in this country, I am a Hawaiian in thought and feeling. In all the islands of the broad Pacific there is no aboriginal people equal to the Hawaiians—the flower of all Polynesia. Among them and with them, I hope to carry out the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race from which I spring, that point towards liberty of thought, freedom of speech, and a high standard of virtue.

In taking this high office, with all its advantages and all its heavy burdens, I ask you to grant me your indulgence in my errors of judgment or misplaced confidence.

Believe me, my honored fellow citizens, I take this position not for gain, not for emolument, not for pride, not for popularity, not for power, but because, in my humble way while my life lasts, I desire to do all the good I can.

I know that in taking charge of your affairs as I do this day, I must sacrifice many friendships, and so much of my domestic felicity as service night and day in your interests will require. I should not be worthy if I did not know that I will often be misunderstood; that is what I expect. But this I will say, at the outset of my career as Governor: that no matter what my friendships may be; no matter what the misunderstandings may be, I George Robert Carter, will be constant and faithful in your service—I will give you the best that there is in me, and will be ever honest and honorable in my conduct. I will also strive, that when I lay down my office and another takes it, I shall be able to look you in the face and say, I have done my best; my conscience is clear.

But I shall want more; I shall want to say: I was born a Polynesian, reared among Hawaiians. The crowning work of my life was in representing the administration of the United States among the Hawaiians, and that there are not a few among them who join me in this: That the highest standard in the world, the thing that I am most absolutely proud of, the thing that is greater and grander than any Polynesian ideal, is THAT I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. May the Hawaiian ring from Hawaii to Niihau among the most earnest, most loyal, most patriotic people under the Stars and Stripes.

It is with such objects and such aims that I take up my Governorship.

PLANTERS MEET AND
DISCUSS SUGAR INDUSTRY

With nearly all of the regular business out of the way the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association adjourned at 4:30 o'clock yesterday until ten o'clock this morning. Reports were made during the day by the president, secretary and nearly all of the committees and the work of the meeting will be wound up today after an executive session. E. D. Tenney is the new president of the Association.

Much valuable information regarding the sugar industry was imparted in the reports, many of them technical, given yesterday. The only paper which aroused discussion was one on methods of cane handling by C. C. Kennedy. He made the suggestion that the Association offer some incentive to inventors in their labors to perfect a machine for handling and transporting cane, which though heartily seconded was not acted upon.

MEETING OPENS.

The meeting was called to order by President Isenberg, in the Castle & Cooke hall at ten o'clock. The following members were present: A. Ahrens, H. A. Baldwin, D. B. Baldwin, J. T. Crawley, George Chalmers, T. C. Davies, G. F. Davies, H. F. Dillingham, C. F. Eckart, D. Forbes, W. W. Goodale, William M. Giffard, S. K. Gjerdum, George Gibb, James Gibb, R. Hall, C. Hedemann, John Hind, J. T. C. Higgins, H. A. Isenberg, C. C. Kennedy, T. S. Kay, D. C. Lindsay, A. Lidgate, J. A. Low, John T. Moir, E. B. McStocker, William Pullar, G. E. Renton, G. H. Robertson, G. N. Rolph, F. M. Swanzey, J. A. Scott, F. A. E. D. Tenney, L. A. Thurston, F. Webster, W. G. Walker.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

After the reading of the minutes President H. A. Isenberg read his annual address which was as follows:

Gentlemen: It is with much pleasure that I welcome you to the twenty-third annual meeting of our Association.

In looking back upon our past business year we cannot say that the same has been one of extraordinary prosperity, although a marked improvement took place in the price of sugar as compared with the previous year. Our anticipation in connection with the adoption, by most of the sugar-growing countries of Europe, of the Brussels convention did not fully materialize; the change thereby created in European sugar had no effect on the American market, but proved the latter to be absolutely independent of the former. It is astonishing how very quickly the Cuban crop recuperated from the setback caused by the insurrection and war, and the estimates for the coming crop are reported to be far in excess of any crop ever harvested in Cuba. Notwithstanding these facts, the United States government proposes to grant a tariff concession of twenty per cent on Cuban sugars and there seems to be very little doubt of the United States Congress passing the respective bill.

It remains to be seen what effect this action will eventually have on the price of our sugar, the same being sold on the Cuban basis.

Your trustees have held forty-nine meetings, the labor question again being the foremost subject of discussion. Although there has been somewhat of an improvement in the labor conditions of the islands, during the past year, there are still times when the supply is inadequate and the subject of obtaining a sufficient number of suitable field laborers remains one of constant anxiety.

Among those who have sought for work as field laborers there have been a small number of Koreans, who, so far, have given satisfaction. Two meetings of your trustees with delegates from the four islands have been held for the purpose of discussing all matters surrounding the labor question. These meetings have been quite useful and I would recommend a continuation of the same. Our islands have been favored with a visit from Mr. F. P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, who made a personal study of our labor conditions and immigration matters. This gentleman expressed himself as highly pleased with the conditions he found upon the plantations and in record, with particular interest, his statement in the press sheet of all of your trustees that he had fully convinced himself of the fact that the work in the Hawaiian cane fields is not adapted to white people and that our sugar industry could not get along without Asiatic labor.

The crops of many plantations have been seriously damaged during the past year by the new insect pest, called the leaf-hopper; however, there is reason to believe that this danger will be entirely removed after enemies have been distributed and increased in sufficient numbers to check the propagation of the leaf-hopper. Reports received from various districts indicate the coming crop to be in splendid condition and it is to be hoped that the weather will continue to be favorable so as to somewhat offset the many hardships we have to contend with. An understanding has been reached with the new Department of Agriculture and Forestry, for the joint employment of two additional entomologists and I would recommend that the planters freely avail themselves of the services of these gentlemen whenever needed. Professor Koebel, to our regret, returned in very poor health from his successful trip to Mexico in search of lantana destroyers and it was absolutely necessary for him to take a much-needed vacation. He is, however, at the present time engaged in the search for enemies of the various insect pests, particularly the leaf-hopper.

Mr. William Haywood, the Washington representative of this Association, whose services proved to be quite satisfactory, has been re-engaged for another year.

Mr. H. M. Whitney, for many years editor of the "Planters' Monthly," has retired from active business. Your trustees filled the vacancy by the appointment of Mr. Royal D. Mead, our assistant secretary, who, in the short time of his editorial work, has shown himself to be competent in every respect.

It is with deep regret that I have to record the death of Mr. Joseph B. Atherton, one of your trustees, who, at the time of his death, held the office of vice-president.

In conclusion, I wish to mention that the reports of various committees will be submitted, as usual, for consideration, and I trust much good will result therefrom.

Once more, allow me to remind you of that true proverb: "In Union there is Strength." The president's address was received with applause and was approved.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

W. O. Smith, secretary of the Association, reported in part as follows:

"Owing to the death of Mr. J. B. Atherton, which occurred on April 7th, Mr. E. D. Tenney was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board and was elected vice-president.

"Death of Mr. Atherton—Mr. J. B. Atherton was one of the oldest of those interested in the promotion of the sugar industry of these islands. He was one of those who formed the first organization of sugar planters and was ever an earnest and faithful member. "His death was regretted by all and at a meeting of the trustees of the Association appropriate resolutions of respect were adopted.

"Committees—The standing committees appointed at the last annual meeting were upon the following subjects: Labor, Cultivation, Fertilization, Irrigation, Handling and Transportation of Cane, Manufacture, Machinery, Utilization of By-Products, Diseases of Cane, Forestry, Experiment Station. "The chairman of each of these committees with possible exception of one or more who have been prevented, will present a report upon the subject assigned to the committee.

"The value of these committee reports is becoming more and more manifest and many of them reflect great credit upon those charged with their preparation.

"Hawaiian Planters' Monthly—This periodical, which has been published monthly since April, 1882, has during the past year maintained its high standard. It is being more and more sought for abroad in sugar growing countries and many extracts and quotations from it are found in the sugar journals of other countries.

"Papers and information on any of the phases of the sugar industry and subjects relating thereto are always welcome by the editor.

"Experiment Station—The report of the committee on this section will doubtless deal fully with this subject. The importance of the work can hardly be too greatly emphasized. The experiments in cane cultivation and irrigation, and with various varieties of cane as also the results of chemical analysis and experiments of a very great scientific and practical benefit.

"The station has been during the past year under the charge of Professor C. F. Eckart assisted by an able corps of competent men.

"Forestry—The organization of a Government Board of Agriculture and Forestry is deserving of more than passing notice.

"For many years the subject of forest preservation has been discussed and efforts have been made both by the Government, this Association and individual land owners to encourage the protection and planting of forests. A great deal has been accomplished in this direction, but under the character but under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature "To provide for the encouragement and protection of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry," provision has been made for the prosecuting of the work in an organized and systematic manner.

"Public spirited and qualified citizens have been appointed upon this Board and with the powers granted by the act and the help which will be afforded by assistants in the various districts of the islands, it is to be hoped that the great advance will be made in the matter of the conservation of the forests and in trees planting.

"The Bureau of Forestry under the department of Agriculture at Washington is taking a lively interest in the subject and there seems to be good reason to believe that more will be accomplished in these directions than ever before."

ADJOURN FOR INAUGURATION.

After the re-election of the old trustees the association adjourned at 10:30 o'clock to attend the inauguration of Governor Carter, in a body.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

Upon the opening of the afternoon session at 1:30 o'clock President Isenberg took the chair and reported the results of the meeting of the trustees. The officers elected were as follows:

President—E. D. Tenney.
Vice President—F. M. Swanzey.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. O. Smith.

Auditor—G. H. Robertson.
Mr. Tenney then took the chair making a brief address in which he thanked the trustees and the association for the honor conferred upon him and promised to use his best efforts to further the objects for which the association is organized and for the promotion of the sugar industry of Hawaii.

LABOR REPORT POSTPONED.

W. M. Giffard, chairman of the committee on labor, asked for further time, saying that the statistics were not all in and he was therefore unable to present his report. The report will probably be made today at the executive session of the association, where there will be ample opportunity for discussion.

REPORT ON CULTIVATION.

Geo. F. Renton reported for the committee on cultivation. He said that it was difficult to make a new report, as in the past the subject had been so fully and ably presented. In addition he was restricted, as other committees

(Continued from page 3.)